



HORD COAT-OF-ARMS. 7

THOMAS HORD

GENTLEMAN

BORN IN ENGLAND, 1701

DIED IN VIRGINIA, 1766



A SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

GENEALOGY OF THE HORD FAMILY

BY

THE REV. ARNOLD HARRIS HORD

Rector of St. Michael's Church
Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

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THE REV. ARNOLD HARRIS HORD

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TO
THE MEMORY OF
MY FATHER
WILLIAM TALIAFERRO HORD

THOMAS HORD, GENTLEMAN



THE name of Thomas Hord, who is styled "Gentleman" in the records, has been selected as the title of the following pages, not only in order to distinguish them from the "Genealogy of the Hord Family" published several years ago, but also because it is of him that this little volume—although containing a few references to other members of the family—principally treats. He was descended, as Robert Hord states in his manuscript history of the family written in 1838, from an ancient and honorable family in England, which has been traced in a direct line as far back as the year 1215. It is of Saxon origin and was seated for many centuries at "Cote House," near Bampton, Oxfordshire. The name in the English records is spelled variously, Hord, Horde and Hoord. There is a brass memorial in Ewell Church, Surrey, inscribed with the name of Thomas *Hord* and in the same church another memorial bearing the name of his father, Allen *Horde*. Sir Thomas Hord, Knight, was distinguished in the great Civil Wars in England during the reign of Charles I, and in each successive generation the Lord of the Manor of Cote has borne this name. It is also interesting and significant that in the earliest records of the family in Virginia we find the name of "Thomas Hord, Gentleman." In the Court House at Tappahannock, in Essex County, Virginia, there is on record the following quaint old deed:

"**This Indenture** made the fifteenth day of November in the year of
"our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and thirty six between

THOMAS HORD, GENTLEMAN.

“**THOMAS HORD** of the parish of St. Anns in the County of Essex
“and Colony of Virginia **GENT.** of y^e one part and William Dobson
“of the fame county and colony, shoemaker, of the other part. Wit-
“nesseth that the said Thomas Hord for & in consideration of the
“sum of forty pounds current money of Virginia in hand paid to the
“faid Thomas Hord, his heirs, executors, administrators or afsigns by
“the faid William Dobson, the receipt whereof the said Thomas Hord
“doth hereby acknowledge, and every part and parcel thereof and
“doth hereby fully, clearly and absolutely acquit, exonerate and dis-
“charge the said William Dobson, his heirs, executors, administrators,
“them and everyone of them forever. And by these presents, he, the
“faid Thomas Hord, hath on the day of the date hereof covenanted,
“bargained, sold and conveyed unto the faid William Dobson, his
“heirs and assigns forever a certain plantation and tract or parcel of
“land containing by estimation one hundred and eighteen acres, situ-
“ated, lying and being in the aforesaid parish, county & colony, it
“being a part or parcel of land that the faid Thomas Hord did for-
“merly purchase of John Hart dec’d, the faid hundred & eighteen
“acres of land is bounded as followeth, beginning at a red oak on the
“west side of Portobacco path and running thence North twenty six
“degrees west one hundred & sixty poles to a stake in a bottom
“between a red oak and a white oak and running thence north eighty
“one degrees East two hundred and eighty poles to a stake nigh a
“red oak and running thence south, south west an hundred pole to a
“red oak on the south southwest side of a branch to a corner tree of
“Wyatts, thence South Southwest twenty poles to a white oak on the
“brow of a hill, thence south fifty seven degrees west one hundred
“and sixteen poles to the place it begun, Together with all ways,
“water and watercourses, woods and underwoods, timber and timber
“trees and trees likely to become timber and all maner of houses,
“orchards, gardens, comoditys, profits, easments, emoluments, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever upon the aforesaid tract or
“parcel of land or any part or parcel thereof and the reversion & rever-

THOMAS HORD, GENTLEMAN.

“sions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits of the same
“with all and all manner of writing deeds, conveyances and assurances
“whatsoever belonging or in any wise relating to any part or parcel
“of the said hundred and eighteen acres of land, **to have and to hold**
“unto him, the said William Dobson his heirs and assigns forever, and
“to the only proper use and behoof of him, his heirs and assigns for-
“ever, and he the said Thomas Hord hereby for himself, his heirs,
“Executors, administrators and assigns covenant, bargain, grant and
“agree to and with the said William Dobson his heirs, executors,
“administrators and assigns that he the said William Dobson his heirs
“and assigns shall forever lawfully peaceably and quietly from the day
“of the date hereof have, hold, use, occupy, possess and enjoy all &
“singular every part and parcel of the before mention one hundred
“and eighteen acres of land and premises, and further I, the said
“Thomas Hord, do for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators
“warrant and defend the said one hundred and eighteen acres of land
“from me, my heirs, executors, administrators and from the claimer,
“challenging or demand of any other person or persons by or from them
“that shall lay or may lay at any time or times hereafter claim any
“right, title, property or interest to the said land and premises or any
“part or parcel thereof and that the whole right and property thereof
“is vest in and shall remain unto him the said William Dobson his
“heirs and assigns forever without the let, suit, trouble, denial, molesta-
“tion or interruption of him the said Thomas Hord, his heirs, execu-
“tors, administrators or assigns or any other person or persons by or
“for them, and furthermore it is agreed on by the parties to these
“presents that the said Thomas Hord his heirs, executors and admin-
“istrators or assigns shall or will at the reasonable request, proper
“cost and charges of him the said William Dobson his heirs, execu-
“tors, administrators or assigns make, do levy, execute and acknowl-
“edge all and every such further and lawful and reasonable act and
“acts, device & devices, writings and conveyances whatsoever for the
“more perfect and better establishing, conveying and assuring of the

THOMAS HORD, GENTLEMAN.


“faid one hundred and eighteen acres of land and premises unto the
“faid William Dobson his heirs and assigns forever :


“ **In Witness** whereof I hereunto interchangeably set my hand
“and seal the day and year first above written.

“Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of


THOMAS HORD


SEAL

his
“ JAMES  WALL
mark

his
“ HENRY  UPTON
mark

“**Memorandum** that on the fifteenth day of November in the year
“of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and thirty-six quiet
“and peaceable possession of the within-mentioned one hundred and
“eighteen acres of land and premises was had and received by Wil-
“liam Dobson within-named, the same being delivered unto him by
“Thomas Hord within-named by livery and seizin of furz and twigg
“to have and to hold to the said William Dobson, his heirs and
“assigns forever, according to the true intent and meaning of the
“within writing deed in presence of

his
“ JAS.  WALL
mark

his
“ HENRY  UPTON
mark

“At a Court held for Essex County at Tappa on the XVI day of
“November, Anno Domini MDCCXXXVI.

“Thomas Hord acknowledged this indenture with the livery and

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) and (2) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the system has solutions for all values of α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta > 0$ is satisfied.

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SIR THOMAS HORD, KNIGHT.

A Parliamentary taken prisoner during the civil wars in England, time of Charles I.

THOMAS HORD, GENTLEMAN.

“seizin thereon endorsed to William Dobson, to be his act and deed
“and then Jane Hord fully relinquished her right of dower of and in
“the lands and premises conveyed by this deed which on the motion
“of the said William Dobson is admitted to record.

“Teste :

“W. BEVERLEY, *C. Cur.*

“A Copy Teste :

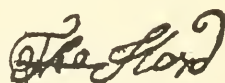
“H. SOUTHWORTH, *Clerk.*”

In the same County of Essex, of a considerably earlier date than the deed just mentioned, there is the following :

“Febry ye 23, 1720.

“The deposition of Thomas Hord, aged twenty-one or there-
“about, examined & sworn saith that about the month of April last
“he was present with Nicholas Brame, dec^d., when he desired Mr.
“Richard Booker, of this county, to write his last will & testament &
“saith that according to the best of his remembrance he, the said
“Nicholas, by his said will, which was then written, did give & be-
“queath to Joseph Sears all his beds & furniture, one pot, one pan,
“all his pewter, all his goods & waring cloths, all his cattle, his
“chests & one table & further by his s^d will did give to his friend
“JOHN HORD six hundred & thirty pounds of tobacco for his burial,
“& all the rest of his estate, after his debts paid, he gave to his
“brother, Thomas Brame, & appointed him Executor of his s^d will &
“further saith not.”

This deposition is signed by Thomas Hord.
A *facsimile* of his signature, as it may still be
seen attached to the original document, is here
given.



The deposition is also interesting because it is the earliest refer-
ence to the Hord family that has yet been discovered among the

THOMAS HORD, GENTLEMAN.

archives of the State of Virginia. It contains, moreover, a reference to JOHN HORD, the father of Thomas Hord, with whom the latter probably came from England to Virginia. Subsequently to 1720 the name of Thomas Hord occurs many times in the Court records:

"June 20, 1727.

"Thomas Hord and Jane, his wife, bring suit against John Miller "and Wm. Triplett & the respond^{ts} failing to answer are fined two "shillings & sixpence, which they are ordered to pay to the pl^{ts}."

"March 21, 1731.

"Thomas Hord is paid fifteen hundred & sixty pounds of tobacco "for attending Court fifty-two days as a witness."

"May 13, 1732.

"Thomas Hord produced a certificate from W^m. Brooke, gen., for "taking up two runaway servants belonging to Joseph Bockley of ye "County of King William and one other runaway servant belonging "to Henry Jones of ye s^d County & made oath y^t he never had re- "ceived any satisfaction for the same, which is certified to y^e Assembly "for allowance."

"June 11, 1736.

"Thomas Hord is paid thirty pounds of tobacco for attending "one day as a witness against John Rouzee."

The most important reference to him is found under date of April 15, 1740. On that day it is said that "Thomas Hord made oath "that he CAME INTO THIS COLONY TO DWELL in the year 1737, and this "is the first time of PROVING HIS IMPORTATION either by himself or his "parents, which is ordered to be certified."

Now the fact that he made oath that he *came into the colony to dwell* in 1737, while his name appears in the records as early as 1720,

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though apparently a contradiction is easily explained. It is true that he was living in Virginia in 1720, but it is probable that he had not determined *to reside* there permanently until the year 1737. At that date he decided to "fix his domicile" in the colony. This in law is only fixed in one's own mind. Thomas Hord had not fully made up his mind to *reside* in the colony until 1737. He made oath, therefore, that at that time he determined to make his *home permanently* in Virginia, although he had actually been a resident there for several years prior to that date. The same occurs to-day when persons born in foreign countries become naturalized citizens of the United States, although they have *resided* in the country for many years before deciding to remain in it, to become legally residents of it and to take the oath of allegiance to the Government. Thomas Hord, therefore, *in law*, dated his residence in Virginia from the year 1737, although he had actually been residing in the colony for several years previously. Moreover he was probably moved to take this action at that particular time (1740) owing to an Act passed by the House of Burgesses, November, 1738 (see Hening's "Statutes of Virginia," Vol. 5, p. 57), entitled:

"An Act to encourage settlements on the southern boundary of "the colony."

By this Act it was decreed that any persons "willing to *import* "themselves into the colony" and taking oath to this effect before the Clerk of any County Court, were entitled to certain lands within the colony. This then was Thomas Hord's opportunity, and he decided to take advantage of the Act of 1738 by *proving his importation* before the Clerk of Essex County, April 15, 1740.*

This oath of Thomas Hord, moreover, is interesting, taken in connection with the statement of Robert Hord in his manuscript that the family came from England, not only because it proves that Thomas

* For the information upon which this explanation is based and for other valuable assistance I am indebted to Colonel C. B. Bryant, Secretary of the Historical Society of Henry County, Virginia, an able lawyer and student of the history of Colonial Virginia.

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was born in England, but also because it helps to fix the date of the arrival of the first ancestor in Virginia.

If Thomas Hord was born in England, and if the date of his birth, according to the manuscript of Robert Hord, was September 7, 1701, then he and his father came to America sometime subsequently to this date and prior to February 23, 1720, when the earliest record of the family in Virginia is found and when Thomas made his deposition. These facts, therefore, concerning him have an additional interest because they lead to more accurate knowledge of John Hord, his father, the ancestor of all of the name in America, and of the time of his arrival in Virginia.

There are a few other events in the life of Thomas Hord of which we learn from the Court Records:

In a deed dated June 30, 1756, two hundred acres of land in King George County are conveyed to him by William Robertson. The deed was admitted to record in King George County on July 1, 1756.

In another deed dated March 6, 1765, Charles Carter, James Buchanan and Arthur Morson, Directors and Trustees of the town of Falmouth, in the County of King George, convey one lot or one-half acre of land (distinguished by No. 18) in said town to Thomas Hord. The deed was recorded on March 7, 1765.

Thomas Hord married, in Virginia, Jane Miller, June 24, 1726. He died in King George County, Virginia, in 1766, whither he had removed (probably after 1750) from Essex County, in order to reside upon an estate which had been bequeathed to him by his father.

His will was made January 28, 1766, and proved in King George County, September 4, 1766. His executors were his sons Thomas and Rhodin and his wife. He gives his land and plantation to his wife, and after her death it is to be sold and the money divided between sons Rhodin and Jesse. To son James and his heirs he gives a negro man named Hampton then in his (James's) possession. To daughter, Betty Withers, after the death of his wife, a negro man named Britton. To son Jesse a young mare and saddle. To daughters Aggy

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and Molly twelve pounds apiece to buy them a horse and saddle. To his four children then single—Rhodin, Jesse, Molly and Aggy—each of them a feather bed and furniture as soon as they are married. To daughter, Betty Withers, and son, James Hord, twenty pounds to each of them or a negro apiece of that value. To son Thomas, five pounds and the negroes before given him. To granddaughter, Betty Hord, after the death of his wife, a negro man named Scipio, and to grandson, John Hord, a negro man named Parish; and if either of these children should die without heirs, the negro given shall descend to the other child, and if they both die without heirs, the two negroes shall be given to daughters Aggy and Molly. The rest of his negroes and personal estate he gives to his wife during her life, and after her death they are to be divided among his five children—Suckey Shelton, Rhodin Hord, Jesse Hord, Molly Hord and Aggy Hord. Witnesses: Peter Hord, William Hord and Killis Hord.

By a deed dated March 28, 1772; recorded May 7, 1772: "Jane "Hord, of the Parish of Brunswick, of the County of King George, "widow of Thomas Hord, dec^d," transfers a tract of land consisting of two hundred acres to her two sons, Rhodin and Jesse Hord. This tract of land, it is stated in the Deed, was purchased by Jane Hord from Simon Miller in 1770. A part of "the plantation" of Thomas Hord (to which he refers in his will) was probably the tract that was bequeathed to him by his father, John Hord, and that is mentioned in the latter's will.

Thomas Hord was probably the eldest son of John Hord. A certain prominence seems to have been accorded him among the children of his father. In his will John Hord mentions his sons several times, and the name of Thomas in each instance is written first. The fact that the name of Thomas occurs at an earlier date in the Court Records than that of any of them strengthens the probability that he was the eldest son.

It is much to be regretted that the Civil War caused such destruction of the Court Records in Virginia that it is now almost

THOMAS HORD, GENTLEMAN.

impossible to write full and accurate biographies of the early colonists. The record of a great deal that they did is probably lost forever, but with the few fragments of data concerning Thomas Hord that still exist, we may learn at least, summing up the conclusions, that he was born in England; that he came with his father to America after the year 1701 and before 1720; and that the title of "Gentleman," by which he is styled in the Court Records, confirms the statement of Robert Hord in his manuscript that the family in Virginia is descended from an ancient race of gentry in England which for centuries held a distinguished rank, but is believed now to be entirely extinct in the mother country.





Here under resteth from his troubles in hopes
Of aglorious Resurrection through & by the
Only merits of his Blessed. Saviour Iesus Christ
The only Begotten Son of God from All
Eternity: The Body of Tho: Horde of Coat
In y^e Parish of Bampton Com: Oxō: Esq:^r
Eldes^t Son of S^r: Tho: Horde K^t: of y^e same.



And of Dame Frances
His Wife Daughter of
S^r: Tho: Gardynar of
Peckham Com: Surry:
K^t: Who Had Issue by



His first Wife Barbara Daughter of Charles
Trinder of Holtviell Com: Oxō: Gent: five Sons,
& Seven Daught^r: By his 2^d Wife Susannah Daught^r
Of S^r: Erasmus Delafontaine of Kerby Bellars
Com: Leicester K^t: two Daughters: By his 3^d Wife
Daughter of Jonathan Barford Aldermⁿ: of y^e City
Of London one Son: He departed this life: on the
6 day of nou^{br}: in y^e yeare of our Lord God

1715 aged
MORIENDO

22
VIVO



JOHN HORD, FATHER *of* THOMAS HORD, GENTLEMAN



JOHN HORD, born in England, died in 1749, probably at his seat "Shady Grove," Essex County, now within the limits of the County of Caroline. His will was made February 15, 1747, and proved in Essex County, November 21, 1749. He

gives a tract of land in King George County containing one thousand acres to his four sons—Thomas, Peter, James and William—to be equally divided among them. To his son Ambrose, the houses and land where he (John Hord) was then living, after his son William has had the use of them for one year. To his son Thomas, a tract of land in Essex County, containing one hundred acres, also a negro woman named Frank. To his son John, a negro man named Ben and a negro woman named Pegg. To his son Peter, a negro woman named Letty and a negro woman named Marjory. To his son James, a negro woman named Nanny and a negro boy named Robin. To "William Miller that marry'd my daughter Jane," a negro girl named Cate. To his grandson, Mordecai Hord, a negro woman named Betty. To his son Ambrose, a negro boy named Ralph and a boy named Tobey. To his son William, furniture, pewter, basons, plates, heifers, ewes and a still. To his grandson, William Hord (son of William), a negro girl named Murriur. The remainder of his estate to be divided equally among his children—Thomas, John, James, Peter, William and Ambrose—and William Miller, the husband of his daughter Jane. He appointed his sons Thomas, William and Ambrose, Executors. Witnesses: James Jameson, Thomas Tresley and John Ford.

JOHN HORD.

There is a tradition that John Hord was paralyzed several years before his death, having been stricken one day on horseback just as he was entering his own gate. He was an invalid for many years, and a small door in his house at "Shady Grove" is still pointed out where it is said he was accustomed to sit and watch the negroes working in the fields. His wife probably died many years before him. She is not mentioned in his will.



CHILDREN OF JOHN HORD



THE children of John Hord, in the order in which they are mentioned in his will, with a few facts discovered since the publication of the "Genealogy of the Hord Family" are here given. The dates of births, deaths and marriages are taken from the manuscript of

Robert Hord of "Shady Grove," near Port Royal, Caroline County, Virginia, written 1838.

I. Thomas Hord^a (John'), of whom this volume principally treats, had issue :

1. Thomas Hord, born July 11, 1727; died May 11, 1778, was Executor of the will of Rev. John Wishart, Rector of Brunswick Parish, King George County, Virginia, which was proved November 3, 1774.
2. John Hord, born March 27, 1729.
3. Betty Hord, born September 22, 1732; died 1805.
4. James Hord, born January 22, 1736.
5. Jane Hord, born May 8, 1738.
6. Rhodin Hord, born May 4, 1740.
7. Suckey Hord, born April 23, 1742; died 1799.
8. Molly Hord, born September 27, 1744.
9. Aggy Hord, born October 22, 1747.
10. Jesse Hord, born October 31, 1749; died 1814. He was a Captain in the Virginia Militia during the Revolution and a famous pioneer and Indian fighter.

CHILDREN OF JOHN HORD.

II. John Hord² (John¹) married Miss Redd, of Caroline County, Virginia, and left issue :

1. Thomas Hord.
2. James Hord.
3. Frances Hord.
4. Ambrose Hord, soldier in Revolution (see War Department Records).
5. Elizabeth Hord.

III. James Hord² (John¹) married Margaret Miller, sister of Colonel Simon Miller. He resided in King George County, Virginia, and had issue :

1. James Hord.
2. Thomas Hord.
3. Ambrose Hord.
4. William Hord.
5. John Hord.
6. Jane Hord.
7. Milly Hord.
8. Sally Hord.
9. Isabella Hord.

IV. Peter Hord² (John¹) resided in King George County, Virginia, on an estate bequeathed to him by his father. He purchased two hundred and fourteen acres of land from Arthur Morson, in the same county. Deed dated September 29, 1767 ; recorded September 29, 1767. He had issue :

1. Killis Hord, died in King George County in 1815, aged seventy years.
2. Reuben Hord.
3. Peter Hord lost an eye and a leg in the Revolution.
4. Anthoret Hord married her cousin, Jesse Hord, son of "Thomas Hord, Gentleman," on May 7, 1772.
5. Sally Hord.

CHILDREN OF JOHN HORD.

6. William Hord, of Bedford County, Virginia, was probably a son of Peter Hord. He is not mentioned in the manuscript of Robert Hord. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His will dated February 10, 1781, was proved August 28, 1781, in Bedford County. His signature here reproduced is taken from an old paper in the Bedford County Records. His original will is in the records of Bedford County but it contains only his "mark," as he was probably too ill at the time to sign it. He married Mary Thorpe, of Essex County, who was the ward of a "Mr. Hord of Caroline County" tradition states. She was the daughter of Thomas Thorpe and Mary Triplett Thorpe. The only son of William Hord died without heirs. Many descendants in the female line reside in Bedford County. In a deed dated March 22, 1773, and recorded in Bedford County, William Hord is described as of "King George County." Killis Hord and other members of the family mentioned in Robert Hord's manuscript are named in papers referring to William Hord on file in Bedford County. I am indebted for this information to Mrs. Robert C. Claytor, of Bedford County, a descendant.



V. William Hord² (John¹) married Lucy Norvelle. In a deed preserved in King George County, Virginia, dated August 1, 1760, and recorded August 1, 1765, he and "Lucy his wife" convey two hundred and fifty acres of land to his brother, James Hord; said land had been bequeathed to William Hord "*by the will of his father, John Hord, late of the County of Essex.*" William Hord had issue:

1. William Hord.
2. John Hord married, *first*, Annie Peyton; *second*, Margaret Hawkins. He was a Lieutenant of the Fourth Continental Dragoons (1777) and served throughout the Revolutionary

CHILDREN OF JOHN HORD.

War (see Heitman's "Register of Officers of the Continental Army"). The *facsimile* of his signature as here given is from an original deed in Essex County, dated August 5, 1798, recorded August 25, 1798, and conveying to him land in Prince William County, Virginia.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Hord". The letters are dark and fluid, with a prominent loop at the end of the word "Hord".

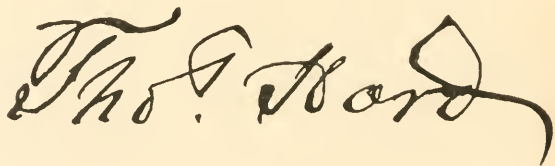
3. James Hord, Ensign of the Seventh Virginia (1777); subsequently Captain of the Virginia Militia (see Heitman's "Register of Officers of the Continental Army"). He died January 3, 1815. (See also references to him in Hening's "Statutes of Virginia.")

4. Jane Hord died 1805 or 1806.

5. Sally Hord married Colonel Gilbert Hunt, of Charlotte County, Virginia, and died in 1822.

6. Thomas Hord, Captain of the Tenth Virginia in the Revolutionary War; prisoner at Charleston, 1781; member of the Virginia Society of the Cincinnati (see Heitman's "Register of Officers of the Continental Army"). He married Miss Turner, of Caroline County, Virginia, and died in 1815. The *fac-*

simile of the signature here given may have been his and is taken

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Thos. Hord". The letters are dark and fluid, with a prominent loop at the end of the word "Hord".

from an old paper dated May 2, 1772.

7. Richard Hord married Miss Turner, of Caroline County, Virginia.

8. Frances Hord.

VI. Ambrose Hord² (John¹) died without issue.

VII. Mordecai Hord² (John¹) married (prior to 1752) Sarah Carr, daughter of "Captain W^m Carr, Gentleman" and granddaughter of "Thomas Carr, Gentleman" (see William and

CHILDREN OF JOHN HORD.

Mary College Quarterly, Vol. VIII, pp. 107, 108, 132). Mordecai Hord was a participant in the French and Indian War (1755-1762); Wagon Master (equivalent to the rank of Quartermaster at the present time) of General Braddock's Army (1755); probably naming his second son in commemoration of the stirring events of the war and of several important treaties concluded with the Six Nations of Indians at Fort *Stanwix* on the Mohawk. He was a Warden and Vestryman (1767) of Fredericksville Parish, Louisa County, Virginia, with Thomas Jefferson (afterwards President of the United States). In 1770 he moved to Henry County, where he was a neighbor and intimate friend of Patrick Henry, the great orator and Governor of Virginia. In 1780 he sold land to Patrick Henry for five thousand pounds current money of Virginia. Land warrants, possibly for services in the French and Indian War, were granted to Mordecai Hord, entitling him to large tracts in Bedford County, Virginia (see Bedford Records). "He took no part in the "Revolutionary War on account of his age, although he was a "great patriot. He was very fleshy, weighed two hundred "pounds or more, was of fine personal appearance and had "a strong natural mind" (see "Reminiscences" by Major John Redd in the "Virginia Historical Society Magazine," Vol. VI, p. 342). For reference to several journeys made by him to Kentucky see also the same magazine, Vol. VII, pp. 247, 248, 404, and Vol. IX, p. 212. He is mentioned in a list of persons who renounced their allegiance to Great Britain and took the oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth of Virginia before August 30, 1777 (see "Virginia Magazine," Vol. IX, p. 17). The Inventory of his estate (October 6, 1789) made after his death indicates that he was a very wealthy man for his time. He owned more than thirty-two negroes, valued at \$175 each. His personal

CHILDREN OF JOHN HORD.

property (not including lands) amounted to \$9045.03. Among articles mentioned in his Inventory are: Bible, \$10; Shakespeare's and Pope's writings, Dictionary, desk, \$25; cupboard, \$15; brass scales, \$15; cash on hand, \$1000. He indulged in "blue broad cloth," worth \$2.50 per yard, and his servants wore "cotton cloth," worth fifty cents per yard. The Inventory also shows "two kadders" (probably tea caddies), one pair spaniels, one "Search" (possibly a lantern), one table "server," silver spoons, silver watch and neck clasp, gold sleeve buttons, two jacks or pot racks. He died in 1789. His will was made September 29, 1783, just as he was about to set out on a perilous journey to Powell's Valley. It was proved in Henry County, Virginia, June 29, 1789. His executors are to divide all his lands on the "Western Waters" into four parts and give them to sons Stanwix, William, John and Mordecai. To son Mordecai one-fourth part of lands on "Western Waters," the land, houses and plantation where he (Mordecai, senior) was then living on Smith's River, in Henry County, also six negroes: Lett, Len, Else, Wann, Anthony and Sirus; also two hundred and fifty pounds specie; one-third of all his household furniture, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and crops. He appoints son William and brother-in-law, George Waller, guardians of Mordecai, junior, whom he desires to be "educated in the genteelest manner by sending him to the "Academy in Prince Edward County or to any other seminary of learning, that he may be taught the languages "and sciences till he is nineteen years old at which time he "is to be put to the study of the Law or Physic." To daughter, Mary Hord, five negroes: Agg, Winn, Randolph, Milly and Bess, also one hundred pounds current money, also twenty choice cows, ten choice ewes and the best horse or mare in the stable, and one-fifth part of his furniture,

CHILDREN OF JOHN HORD.

money, debts, cattle, horses, sheep, crops, etc. To son Stanwix, three negroes: George, Marge and Sall; a fourth part of land on "Western Waters," a fifth part of furniture, cattle, etc. To son William, three negroes: Tom, Frank and Lem; a fourth part of lands on "Western Waters" and an equal share of property as other children. To son John, negroes: Kate, Charles, Bett and Pegg; a fourth part of land on "Western Waters," etc. To daughter, Jane Fleming, three negroes: Rachel, Mirna and Peter; land on "Western Waters," furniture, cattle, etc. His executors were his "friends Patrick Henry, Edmund Lyne," his brother-in-law, "Colonel George Waller, Gentleman," and son, William Hord. Mordecai Hord's tomb may still be seen at "Hordsville" in

Henry County, Virginia, where his wife



and several of his family are also buried. The *facsimile* of his signature is here given.

He had issue:

1. John Hord, born December 1, 1766; died August 30, 1803; married Ruth Hunter, daughter of Alexander Hunter and Patsy (Hairston) Hunter. His tomb at Hordsville is inscribed as follows:

John Hord

Born Dec 1 day 1766

Departed this life

August 30 day 1803.

Remember man passing by

As Tho art now so once was I.

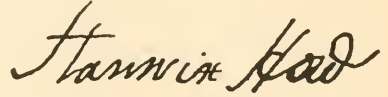
John Hord

As I am now so Thou must be

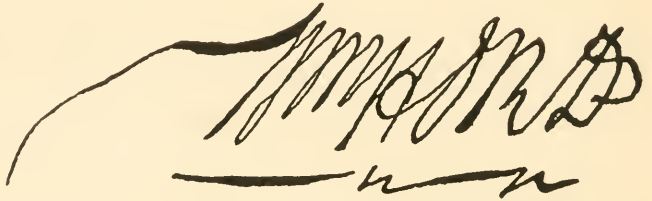
Prepare therefore to follow me.

CHILDREN OF JOHN HORD.

2. Stanwix Hord emigrated to Overton County, Tennessee. The *facsimile* of his signature is here given.



3. William Hord, called "Colonel" in the records, moved from Henry County to Tennessee. Major John Redd, a contemporary, states that he was a "man of some distinction" (see "Virginia Historical Society Magazine," Vol. VI, p. 342). He was a member of the Tennessee Legislature from Hawkins County in 1794 (see Ramsey's "Annals of Tennessee," p. 704). He made three journeys from Henry County, Virginia, to Charleston, South Carolina, for his father's estate, each journey occupying thirty-four days. He afterwards made two trips of twenty days each. These journeys



were occasioned by a litigation with General Thomas Sumpter. The signature of William Hord is here reproduced.

4. Mary Hord married Thomas Jett in Henry County, Virginia.
5. Jane Hord married John Fleming.
6. Mordecai Hord, Jr., died without issue.
VIII. Jane Hord² (John¹) married William Miller and had issue :
Elizabeth Miller, who married the Rev. Joseph Bledsoe. Their daughter, Jane Bledsoe, married Major Walker Baylor of the Revolutionary Army.



WILLIAM TALIAFERRO HORD



WILLIAM TALIAFERRO HORD, to whom this volume is dedicated, was born March 3d, 1832. He was the son of Judge Francis Triplett Hord (1797-1869), the grandson of Captain Elias Hord (1773-1821), an officer in the War of 1812, the great-grandson of Jesse Hord (1749-1814), and the great-great-grandson of "Thomas Hord, Gentleman" (1701-1766). He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania 1853; entered the United States Navy as Assistant Surgeon in 1854; went to the Mediterranean and served on the frigate "Saranac," visiting Smyrna, Constantinople and the Black Sea during the Crimean War. He was promoted to Past Assistant Surgeon April, 1859, and was attached to various vessels until the beginning of the Civil War, when he was ordered home from the Pacific Squadron and commissioned as Surgeon, in August, 1861. He was a Volunteer Aide on the Staff of General William Nelson from the battle of Pittsburg Landing to the evacuation of Corinth, Mississippi, by General Beauregard. He served also on the steam sloop "Pawnee" of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron and participated in several engagements while attached to this vessel. During the year 1863 the "Pawnee" was severely damaged by the explosion of a torpedo. He was detached from the "Pawnee" and ordered to the "Wabash" August 10, 1863, and while on this vessel participated in all the operations against Charleston under General Gilmore and Admirals Dupont and Dahlgren. On August 31, 1864, he was placed in command of the

WILLIAM TALIAFERRO HORD.

Medical Headquarters of the Mississippi fleet at Mound City, Illinois. On November 8, 1865, he was ordered to the U. S. S. "Monongahela" and was wrecked November 18, 1867, in the famous earthquake and tidal wave at Santa Croix, West Indies, the "Monongahela" being almost entirely destroyed. From 1872 to 1874 he was Fleet Surgeon of the South Atlantic Squadron on board the Flagship "Lancaster." He was commissioned as Medical Inspector July 6, 1872, and was stationed at various Navy Yards until 1879, when he was made commanding officer of the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts. He was in command of the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, from 1886 to 1889. From this duty he was detached and subsequently served at the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., as President of the Board for the Examination of Officers for Promotion and Retirement. He was commissioned Medical Director with the rank of Captain May 1, 1879, and at the time of his retirement from active service at the age designated by law he was the senior officer of his corps. He was a delegate representing the United States Navy at the Congresses of the National Medical Association held at Chicago, in June, 1877; at St. Louis, in May, 1886, and at Cincinnati, in 1888. He was invited to act as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Section of Military and Naval Medicine and Surgery at the International Medical Congress held at Washington, D. C., in 1887, composed of the most distinguished physicians from all parts of the world. When Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated President of the United States for the second term Medical Director Hord was appointed a member of the Inaugural Committee of which General Schofield, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, was Chairman. He was a Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; a Vestryman of the Church of the Ascension, Washington, D. C.; a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution and the Virginia Historical Society. His service in the Navy covered a period of forty-eight years, during which time he visited almost every part of the globe. He married December 4, 1866, Eleanor Harris, daughter of Major Arnold Harris, United States



WILLIAM TALIAFERRO HORD,
Medical Director United States Navy.

WILLIAM TALIAFERRO HORD.

Army, and granddaughter of General Robert Armstrong, who commanded the artillery at the Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815, and to whom General Andrew Jackson bequeathed his sword. Medical Director Hord died April 1, 1901, and left two sons, the Rev. Arnold Harris Hord and William Taliaferro Hord, M.D. The Hon. John W. Daniel, United States Senator from Virginia, in a tribute that he paid to his memory at the time of his death, said, "He was a good "and magnificent man. He was a distinguished and reliable officer, "much esteemed socially and professionally. He was a man of strong "attachments, much beloved by his friends and very sociable and hospitable."

In an obituary notice in the "Alumni Register" of the University of Pennsylvania he was described as "a man of most attractive personality, amiable, courteous, kindly, charitable, widely regarded with esteem and affection," and Colonel Felix A. Reeve, Solicitor of the Treasury, in an address before the Grand Army of the Republic, referred to him as one of "an exemplary character, of untainted morals and integrity, unimpeachable veracity, a practical Christian, a good neighbor, a loving husband and father, a loyal friend to the National Union in its supremest trial."

He was buried at the National Cemetery at Arlington, near Washington, D. C., with military honors, where it seems fitting that his remains should repose on the banks of the Potomac, in the soil of old Virginia, the home of his ancestors for five generations.



SOME DESCENDANTS *of* *the* ORIGINAL COLONIST

William Taliaferro Hord,

Medical Director United States Navy and Companion of the
Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Hon. Henry Foote Hord,

Federal Judge of the Island of Puerto Rico.

Hon. John Stryker Hord,

Chief of the Bureau of Insular Taxation, Puerto Rico.

Hon. Oscar B. Hord,

Attorney General of Indiana.

Hon. Benjamin M. Hord,

Major Confederate States Army and United States Commis-
sioner of Agriculture of the State of Tennessee.

Hon. Francis T. Hord,

State Senator of Indiana, Attorney General and Judge of the
Ninth Judicial District.

Edward Hord Bryan,

Colonel Confederate Army and United States Consul at Lyons,
France.

Hon. William Banfield Hord,

Assistant Attorney General of Indiana.

Major Livingston Hord,

Confederate States Army.

SOME DESCENDANTS OF THE ORIGINAL COLONIST.

Hon. Jesse Bledsoe,

United States Senator and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of
Kentucky.

Colonel Edward Rouzee Hord,

Confederate States Army.

Judge James Hord,

Aulville, Missouri.

Judge Francis Triplett Hord,

Mason County, Kentucky.

Hon. Abner Hord Sinclair,

Major Confederate States Army and Mayor of the City of
Georgetown, Kentucky.

Colonel Lewis Hord,

Mexico, Missouri.

Judge Kendal Moss Hord,

Shelbyville, Indiana.

Dr. William Taliaferro Hord, Jr.,

Washington, D. C.

Judge John K. Hord,

Cleveland, Ohio.

A. C. Hord, Esq.,

Cleveland, Ohio, Treasurer McIntosh-Huntington Hardware
Company.

Mrs. Irving M. Scott, née Laura Hord,

Wife of Hon. Irving M. Scott, San Francisco, California; the
builder of the "Oregon," "Olympia" and some of the most
famous battleships of the American Navy; Regent of the Univer-
sity of California; Trustee of the Leland Stanford University and
the nominee of the California delegation for Vice-President of the
United States at the Republican Convention of 1900.

Mrs. Seth Cobb,

Wife of the Hon. Seth Cobb, of St. Louis, Missouri; Member of
the United States House of Representatives.

SOME DESCENDANTS OF THE ORIGINAL COLONIST.

Mrs. John S. Marmaduke,

Wife of General John S. Marmaduke, of the Confederate States
Army and Governor of Missouri.

Mrs. Gabriel Slaughter, *née* Sarah Hord,

Wife of Lieutenant-Governor Gabriel Slaughter, of Kentucky.

Mrs. Archibald Yell,

Wife of Governor Archibald Yell, of Arkansas.



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